find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

ha'rd and published, once a work, by JONES & CRAIGE, Technology of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. CMONDAY, MAY 9, 1831.

[VOL. 2 ... NO. 370.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winchester, (Va.) March 24. One day last week a southerner

alighted at one of our taverns, signifying his intention of remaining a day or two. Our citizens are not apt to be inquisitive; but there was something in the appearance and manner of the stranger that excited their curiosity; and the question of "Who is he---where did he come from ?" was asked in whispers, but without receiving any answer. Various were the conjectures that were formed; though to the right one not the slightest clue was afforded by the mysterious guest. Curiosity had thus reached the highest point of endurance, when the stranger, without having previously asked to be directed, was observed to walk over to the house of a lady who had been left a widow about two years previous. He introduced himself as an acquaintance of some of her connexions in Carolina, who had desired him in his passage to the North, to call on her, and leave their respects Hetalked of the South, --- of rice and cotton --- of the different plantations in Carolina -- and incidently asked if the lady had not a small interest in a plantation there which formerly belonged to her husband. She replied that she had; but that she had almost forgotten it, having never expected to receive any thing there from. "Perhaps you would be glad to sell it?" carelessly observed the stranger. O ves, very willingly," replied the lady, "if I could meet with any person who would buy it." " That might be very difficult," said the southerner; " yet, as the plantation joins my own, I suppose it would suit me as well to buy it as any other person. What will you take for it?" " Indeed, I have or thought about it," replied the lady " and don't know what it's worth,--- I suppose a few hundred dollars." The stranger nodded assent---said he had thought something of making her an offer; and was willing to give her \$300. The lady replied that the offer was no doubt liberal, but that she was not prepared to close with it without first consulting with some of he friends, and perhaps some legal adviser. This step, the stranger saw might prove fatal to his schemes. He accordingly began to manifest some anxiety, and instantly rose in his offer to \$500. The Lady still desiring delay, he advanced to \$800. on condition that the bargain should be immediately closed. This overcame her scruples, and she signified her willingness to accede, remarking that she would instantly send for an attorney to draw up the conveyance. The attorney came, and being apprised of what had passed, contrived to signify to the lady the policy of deferring the ratification of the bargain until some further information could be had. Much to the mortification of the southerner, the lady announced this to be her determination, and he was invited to call again the day following .- Luckily information was obtained the same afternoon from a gentleman from Carelina, (a member of Judge Tucker's law class,) who declared the estate to be worth \$30,000, of which the widow's dower (the part now sought to be purchaced) was worth between 3 and \$4000. The cunning stranger, Sinding himself thwarted, set out on his journey homeward, instead of proceeding to the North, not a little chagrined at the ill-success of his speculation' and the sudden demolition of all his air-built castles.

Be-

ears

tec.

os!

Lex

The

jed !

ecite,
he
with
and
that
low
free
rd,
mke

pp at pon-nake of 25 f the and seems of 25 the person of 25 f the 25 f the person of 25

PETER THE HERMIT.

The annexed particulars of the early life of " Peter the Hermit," the great promoter of the Crusaders, are from the 36th number of the Edinburgh Literary

While the minds of men were kept in state of the most feverish irritation, by tidhes daily brought from the East re specting the barbarous tyranny of the aracens, a thoughtful and austere recluse vas meditating upon them with the far vor and devout anticip

mind. In a solitary retreat, in the most unfrequented part of the south of France Peter the Hermit had sought a refuge. both from his own sorrows, and from the vices and calamities of the world. Prayer and contemplation offered him the solace which he had not been able to discover in any other occupation and his restless and afflicted spirit soon buried its sufferings in constant and impassioned devotion.

The origin of this singular man has not been undisputed. The most probabl account is, that he was descended from a family of noble rank; that he was born at Amiens, and derived his title of Her mit from Regnant l'Hermite, his father, who enjoyed an estate which conferred that name upon the possessor. The first years of his life were spent in the pursuit of learning; and he not only studied in the most celebrated of the Italian academies, but passed over into Greece, in order to enjoy the advantages which that country still offered the inquirer llaving completed his education, and shown the most admirable capacity for learning, he was received into the house of his relative, the Bishop of Paris, who regarded him with parental affection. and promised to reward his industry and talents with the best preferments of the church. But the mind of Peter who was too active to allow of his remaining con tented with the retired life to which tha prelate wished to devote him; and he requested permission to give up his prospects of ecclesiastical honors for those of malitary career. It was a considerable time before his desire was assented to but at length, seeing his resolution re mained unaltered, the Bishop was obliged to allow his departure, and he sent him to his brother, Eustache. Count of Boulogne. That nobleman immediately perceived the value and ex ent of his accom plishments, and made him tutor to his sons; in which capacity he devoted a large portion of his time to martial exercise, and at last became entirely engaged in the duties of his new profession. A war with Fianders afforded him many opportunities of distinguishing himself, and obtaining the notice of his superiors in arms; but an unfortunate accident exposed him too closely to the enemy, and ne was taken prisoner.

While suffering under the restraint and privations of captivity, his thoughts began to be employed on subjects more in uni son with the natural tone of his mind than those which had lately occupied it. The glowing dreams of military renown gave place to solema reflections on the condition of his soul; and the stirring impulses of courage, and the love of adventure, were lost in the stronger and more passionate feelings of devotion. But shortly after the above events had occurred, Peter resigned his hopes of advancement, either as a priest or a soldier, to the desire of domestic retirement and married. His happiness in this state appears to have been complete. In his beloved Beatrice he found an object on whom his hear could pour out all its tenderness; and the peace and privity of his home enabled him to nurture, undisturbed, the holy sentiment which had cheered him in his captivity. But as if he was to be prepared for the work he had to perform, many sufferings as well as changes, after he had for three years enjoyed this feli-city he lost his Beatrice, and with her, vanished all his hopes and enjoyments.

No longer able to endure a world in which he now seemed to have no right to happiness, he immediately determined on burying himself altogether in solitude. The three children, therefore, which had been born to him, he sent to his relations o be educated and provided for; and then, after devoting himself to God, by taking the vows of priesthood, he retired to an obscure and solitary habitation, in which he resided till his active mind again roused him to exertion.

Peter submitted in his lonely dwelling to the hardships which had distinguished the lives of the ancient Anchorites, and passed his time in the exercise of the most rigid devotion. But this was not sufficient to complete the holiness of his character. The strictest fasting, the severest labors, the most watchful and unceasing prayers, could not avail to satisfy the conscience while some stronger manifestation of faithfulness remained to be given; and a pilgrimage was, in the eyes of the world at that period, the most powerful of all evidences that a pretension to sanctity was not unfounded. The hermit's own inclination was in close alliance with this opinion; his natural activity and love of strong excitement gave him additional reasons for undertaking an en terprise to which his conscience had already irresistibly urged him; and he therefore set forth, full of retigious fervor and devout anticipations, for the seThe case of Rebecca Hoffman vs.

Rev. George Heim, for breach of the and a virdict given for \$490 in favour of the plaintiff. - New Berlin Times.

[A very interesting suit once took place in the city of Gotham, between two persons of colour. Dinah, a lovely ebon dame of twenty-five, whose eyes, lips, shape, and gait, outcaricatured the finest productions of Imber's pencil, brought a suit for breach of promise against Pompey, and the damages were laid at twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. It appeared in evidence, that Dinah was chamber-maid to an Alderman, and Pompey was a waiter to one of the leaders of society; therefore the contending parties were of high etanding in "society." It further appeared in evidence, that Pompey had paid his addresses to Miss Dinah for three weeks-that he had whispered his tale of love, in accents soft and bland, had moreover given her, in testimony of his truth' a pewter ring, set with a valuable chrystal ; but suddenly, without cause of provocation, but with malice and equivocation, the dark Lothario had impolitely and inhumanely deserted the lovely Dinah, and joined himself in wedlock to Rosa, after a courtship of two hours. The jury after having "been out" for two days and nine hours returned with a verdict in favour of the aggrieved and disconsolate plaintiff of six dollars and three ruaturs, N. Y. Mer. Bdv. with cost.]

Col. Crosket's Circular has been received; he has come out "horse, foot and dragoon," against Gen. Jackson's Administration. He sails under powerful influence, yet it is not be-

lieved he can put the Jackson party down in this district. The election

We, some time ago, received the following communication from a correspondent, anticipating his change of politics, but not believing that the Colonel had actually gone over to the enemy, we forebore its publication.

GOING! GOING! GONE! Strayed or stolen from the Jackson anks, a certain Member of Congress from the Western District, named DAVID CROCKETT. Davy is upwards of six feet high, erect in his posture, and has a nose extremely red after taking some spirits. He pos-seses vast bodily powers; great activity, and can leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and carry one steam and two ate churl running heedlessly into law flat boats upon his back. He can suits, and spending dollar after dollar vault across a streak of lightning, ride it down a honey locust; grease his tling the matter peaceably at home; heels, skate down a rainbow, and whip that he is preparing a trap for himself his weight in wild cats and panthers. that will spring before he thinks of it, Davy took the bounty in the Western District, enlisted in the Jackson ranks man about to get married, who has no and performed prodigies of valour, in means of supporting a wife and fami-divers engagements, between the Jack-ly—calculating to live upon love all sonites and the Adams boys. He de- the rest of his life; that he too is setfeated and put to flight the celebrated John C. Wright, by comparing him to a Monkey, with spectacles on. He demolished the Little Prince, by telling him that the people in Western District danced all their toe nails off. at Saturday night frolics; and grinned a panther to death at Washington city keep his fingers out of such a trap. (as he says.)

From the above description, it is presumed he will be known. Some welve or eighteen months ago, it was observed that certain uncircumcised Politicians, to wit : Webster, Barton, and Chilton, who are famous for their political thieventus, were hovering caught in a trap ere they expect it. round upon the out-skirts of the Jack son ranks, in order as it was supposed to pilfer whatever they could lay their hands upon, and steal, take and carry away the aforesaid Davy.

Whether they have succeeded in the felony, or whether Davy strayed away of his own accord, is yet unknown. The last that has been heard of him' he was riding towaras Yankee land, upon a broken down poney, which he them. called OCCUPANT. Occupant is a noble little fellow; he has made some daring plunges, and would [if he had] been well kept] performed several

Breach of Promise of Marriage. | animal has been fed upon hopes and of lunacy against him marriage promise, was tried last week, tial food, for it seems be can get no-

> of Massachusetts to fight for their country; twenty five copies of the proceedings of the Hartford convenion, and by way of good measure, I will throw in a few copies of the Harrisburg letter Coffin Handbills. And if the taker up will bring little Occupant; he shall, in addition to the above, receive one hundred newly manufactured blue-lights.

The Jackson Editors through-out the Union, are requested to give this an insertion, and send their accounts to Amos Kendall, who is authorized to pay them out of the funds of Tobias Watkins filched from the Government. WESTERN DISTRCT.

Extracts from SAMBO'SSermon. Brederen Bleevers ! You Semble die nite to har de word, and hab it splained and monstrated to you; yes, I tend for splain it, clear as de lite ob de libin da. We is all sincers har belowits fac, my brederen; and I tell you how it cum. You see, my frens,

Adam was de fus man
Ebe was de todder;
Cane was a wicked man,
Case he kill his broder.
Adam and Ebe was both brack men

M THE JACKSON (TENNESSEE) STATESWAND. and so was Cane and Abel. Now I spose it seem to strike your understandin, how de fus white man cum. Why I let you no. Do you see, wen Cane kill he broder, de massa cum an open flag, although he has had a and say- Cane, whar your brodes Abel? Cane say—' I don't no massa. But de nigger no'd all de time. massa now git mad, cum gin ; peak mity next August, however, will decide sharp dis time. "Cane, whar your that point. "Cane now git friten, and he turn Wite; and dis is de way de fus wite man cum pon dis yerth! and if it hadn't deen fur dat pleggy nigger Cane, we,d never been tubled wid dese sassy wites, pon de face ob dis circumdlar globe. Now sing de forty-lebenth him tikler meter.

> OLD JOE'S SECOND THOUGHTS. He thinks, that when an idle fellow running to the stores for credit. that he it setting a trap for himself, and putting his fingers in too: and that it will most surely spring one of

> these days, and take him unawares. He thinks when he sees an obstin to cheat a neighbour, instead of set-

He thinks when he sees a young ting a trap that will spring sharper than he imagines, if he dont't keep a bright look out.

He thinks, when he hears a man talking of moving to the new countries or to the gold mines, who is tolerably well fixed here, he had better

He thinks, when he sees poor souls idle away their time, in hopes of getting an office, or being left a legacy, or of times grawing better or of making money by speculation, or in hopes of any such thing-that it is all folly, and that they'll find themselves

He thinks, that people ought not rely altogether upon professions of friendship-they are abundant and cost but little ; prefer acts of friendship-they are more rare, and more valuable.

He thinks' that some people would be better off if they would doubt the sincerity of every man' when they

A Shrewd Madman .-- When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be journies to Congress; but this darling examined upon application for a statute | &c."

animal has been fed upon hopes and promises, until he is getting lean and gaunt, for the want of more substantial food, for it seems be can get nonothing out of Uncle Sam's crib.

Whoever will bring the said Davy back, chaste and sound, to the Jackson ranks, shall be entitled to receive a reward therefor fifty copies of Hull's surrender to the British, at Detroit; fifty copies of Governor Strong's proclamation, forbidding the Militia of Massachusetts to fight for their

Anecdote .-- The late Dr. name was experience, was and inion of matrimony ; to w plied, that " by long Expe found it to be a very c thing."

FROM MY PLACE BOOK If I possessed the most value things in the world, and were about will them away, the following we be my plan of distribution.

I would will the whole world, and friendship, which are very I would give an additional portion of truth to editors, and lawyers, to ders and merchants.

I would give to physiciansand learning. To clergymen-zeal and disinteres

To lawyers, merchants, brokers,

public officers &c .- honesty. To old women---short tongues

To young women---common to large waists, and natural feet.
To servants---obedience and hones

To masters-humanity.

To farmers ... punctuality and sobri To old men-preparation for dea

To young aprouts or dandics --- goo ense, little CASE and hard work

To old maids--- good tempers, little talk and suitable husbands. To old bachelors --- A love for virtue, children and wives.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men are, in general but lit-tle aware how much their reputation is affected in view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respecesble, it elevates them in the public timation' as it is an evidence that they respect themselves and are desiro to secure the respect of others. Or the contrary intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a youn man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the conse quence, others are making the marks; they learn what his ta what sort of company he prefere and predict on no doubtful ground wha will be the issue of his own princip and character. - There are young and those too who have no mean inion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worte.

And let me add, under this head. that a young man may choose his co pany. If he wishes good society, can find it. If he repects himself, he will be respected. If he is virtuous and intelligent; if he is modest and unassuming, benevolent and enter-prising, he will meet with but very little difficulty in connecting himself with those of similar character. The path of virtuous and honorable conduct is unobstructed, and open to all : and many there are who are to be seen walking in it, so that if there are young men who are excluded from good society, the fault is their own. Howe's Lectures.

Milch Cows .- A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says: 46 On the plantation of judge Kenan, in Court County, are two Cows, of the improved English breed, each of which gives, know he has a motive for deceiving daily, from fifteen to twenty quarts them. since, gave twenty-one quarts at night and morning's milking. Judge K. feeds his cows, I am told, on chopped straw and oats, together with slops,

THE CARINET. April 11th, 1831.

it to be my duty to be to which your con-lay called me. The Dear Sir: I fe petice from the y called me. ep, under the circum t is taken, will, I trust, ple apology for stating than might otherwise enced. ent of taking my seat in have been no which I am is

has been my anxious wish and se endeavor to prevent a ation of the question of and at all events to dis-TOUT SUCCE d if possible repress the an early day manifested. name with that disturbing topic. C sincerity and the constan position, no one has had a rtunity to judge than yourbetter ! however, been unavailing ces, not of my creation, and beyond my control, have givaubject a turn which cannot medied, except by a self-dis ent which even if dictated by dual wishes, could hardly be able with propriety or self-re-

ning the injurious effects which

mstance of a member of the 's occupying the relation towards ntry to which I have adverted, is ed to have upon the conduct of affairs' there cannot, I think, ne, he room for two opinions. Di ties of elterior preference among the s of an administration are unavoida and even if the respective advocates se thus placed in rivalship be patrienough to resist the temptation of ating obstacles to the advancement of to whose elevation they are opposed, embarrassing the branch of public vice committed to his charge, they nevertheless, by their position, ex-sed to the suspicion of entertaining and scouraging such views; a suspicion which can seldem fail in the end, to ag gravate into present alienation and hostil y the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individunt injustice is suffered, and the admin-Istration embarrassed and weakened Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstance of the earlier stage of the republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at day, when the field of selection has so extended, the circumstances referred to. by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service. for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications any individual, and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when super added to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions, and which every administration must expect, preent a mass to which the operations the government should at no time b intarily exposed :-the more especial this be avoided at so eventful period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit heerfulness to whatever personal acrifices may be involved in the surren der of the station I occupy; but I mak uld it in the progress of the Govern ment be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect prove essentially and permanently bene ficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more ted to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens. I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civil virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than re

If this promise, so anspicious to the best interests of our common country be fulfilled, the concluding term of your Administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects in the prosecution of which I have witnesse your part such steady vigilance and ng devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuence in your tents. They will correct them, and Cabinet, under existing circumstances, this there is abundant consolation.

may exercise upon this flattering pros-pect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be in deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of vour advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I can-not reconcile it to myself to be in an degree the cause of embarassment to vot furing the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country is moreover destined to bring to its close your patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to he doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to atract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no in ducement-assoults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good civi This duty, I should have dis zens. charged at an earlier period, but for con siderations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there re mains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgment for that steady support and cheering confidence which in the dis charge of my public duries' I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute bjects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and ob't servant, M. VAN BUREN.

THE PARSIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April, 12, 1831.

DRAB SIR: - Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was re ceived last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that thes might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to re main charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has impos ed on me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficuries you have had to contend with, and of the benefit which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the sta tion which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibili ties and a strong distrust of myself, that obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a de sire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my dministration, I have always found you sincere, able, and efficient ; anxious at all times to afford me every aid. If howment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this neces sity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustain that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot how ever, allow the separation to take place without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but tem porary ! and that if. in any other station the Government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will

Of the state of things to which you ad vert I cannot but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them, and in

not be wanting.

cannot quit this subject wihout adding that, with the best opportunities for observing and judging. I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the path of your duties, and to promote the path of your duties, and to promote the path of your duties. the harmonious conduct of public affairs If on this point you have had to encour ter detraction, it is but another proof of the atter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield themselves from such as saults.

Be assured that the interest you press in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feel ings accompany you, and that I am, ve ry sincerely' your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to

continue in office untill your successor i appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN. Secretary of State.

Washington City, 7th April, 1831 DEAR SIR: Four days ago I com municated to you my desire to relinand I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdraw al, to interrupt, or retard, the business of the office. A shortnotice will be sufficient I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person, in whose, industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

Incoming to this conclusion, candorde. mands of me to say, thatit arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you-from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence' which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your Cabinet, as it is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes, and having nothing to desire either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favourable moment. after your Administration should be in successful operation' to retire. It occurs to me that the time is now at hand, when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you.

Looking to the present state of things -to the course of your Administra, tion, which, being fairly developedis before the people, for approval or condemnation, -I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you have already advantage. ously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country,

I am, very truly, your friend, J. H. EATON To ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 8, 1831. DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes and inclinations to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my Cabinet, you objected and expressed a desire to be excused and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until then I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred.

I am' very sincerely and respectful. ly your friend. ANDREW JACKSON. Major J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

Washington, April 18, 1831. Sin: In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resigna-

lien of the Secretary of State and Secre which had induced the former this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had asso-ciated with you in the aministration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my re-flection, as connected with this event Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of mis apprehension, as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular com munication from me, and, if, so, of what

I have the honor to be respectfully, Your ob't servant. S. D. INGHAM.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington, April 19th, 1831. :- I am gratified to find myself en tirely relieved, by the fistinct explanaions at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty se to the object of your communication yes-terday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening, and have to make my scknowledments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you have thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however to add, in my own justification for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconsci ous of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprise them, which had induced them to with draw from the public service. It, there fore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place

my retirement on its true ground. I have, therefore, the honor of tender ng to you my resignation of the office of ecetary of the Treasury of the United States which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my hanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence during our official connexions, and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment.

S. D. INGHAM. His Excellency Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S.

Washington, April 20th, 1831. Sin: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Sec retary of the Treasury. When the resig nations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, concluded to accept those resignations But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely rene my cabinet. Its mony, and as a unit. members had been stations they occupied-it had come to gether in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself. I could not perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opin Neither could I be insensible to the fact that, to permit two only to retire. would be to afford room for unjust mis conceptions and malignant representa tions concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required hen, in my opinion, the decision which have stated, however painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have had any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

onor to be, with great to spect, your most obedient serving Saml. D. Ingham, Sec's of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831. Sin : In the interview which I had the onor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to reorganize your Cabinet, and that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the administration of the Navy Department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commis-sion, which, unsolicited on my part, you were placed to couler on me.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, vours. &c.
JOHN BRANCH, To the PRESIDENT U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19.h 1831. STR : Your letter of this date, by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary ; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the Government. Accordingly, Freturn it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did, not as to yourself, express a wish that you should retire. The Secretary of Store, and of War, having tendered their resignations, I remarked to you, that I felt is to be indispensable to reorganize my Cab iget, proper,-that it had come in harmoniously, and as a part was about to leave me, which on to morrow would be announced, a reorganization was necessury to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made to you in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as a your performing the duries of the office until a successor can be selected. On this subject I should be glad to know your views.

I am, very respectfully, vours, ANDREW JACKSON. The Hon. JOHN BRANCH. Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON. April 19th, 1831. Sin: I have the honor to ocknowledge he receipt of yours of this date, in an wer to mine of the same.

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you is

the slightest degree; I however, stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your wn expression

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the Department, until you provide a successor. I have the honor to be, with the res pect, your obt. servt.

JOHN BRANCH. To the PRESIDENT U S.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1831. Sin: Late last evening, I had the hopor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of

Secretary of the Navy. When the resignations of the Serntary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances con nected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion ion was come to, it was accompa with a conviction that I must entirely renew my Cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied-it had come together in great har-mony, and as a unit. Under the circumnot but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact, that to permit two only to retire would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public of airs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view o the whole subject.

be

de

be co be

Se

la

ce

car

un

Polagister ted the The and Re Jet

In accepting your resignation, it with great pleasure that I bear tratiment to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the Nam-In your discharge of all the duties of you office, over which I have any control, have been fully satisfied; and in your trement you carry with you my bot wishes for your prosperity and happy ness. It is expected that you will comtinue to discharge the duties of your of fice until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great res

pect, your most obedient servent JOHN BRANCIS, Secretary of the Nay



PIAT JUSTIMA BUAT CELUM.

Salfaburnt

MAY 9, 1831.

The dissolution of the President's Cabinet, ovel occurrence, in this country has very justly excited the wonder and enriesity of the whole nation. The people are auxious to learn what of the two members who voluntarily retired from the public service. We are unable to gratify them with any positive information. We rould naturally look to Mr. Van Buren's letter for a clear and lucid explanation of his course. but it does not afford any thing definite and certain, and is couched in the mystick language which has invariable characterized the productions of his pen. We are free to admit that he speaks like a man of sense when he says :

speaks like a man of sense when he says:

"Whateyer may have been the course of things
under the peculiar circumstance of the earlier
stage of the Republic, my experience has fully
faisfied me that, at this day, when the field of
selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives
and sources of opposition to the measures of
the Executive, must unavoidably prove the
cause of injury to the public service, for a
counterpoise to which we may in vain look to
the neculiar qualifications of any individual; the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecut of public affairs, when superadded to the opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed;—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her coun?

We would willingly believe that a desire to promote the best interests of his country was his only motive in retiring from the Cabinet did his letter stop there, or did our knowledge of his character permit us to trust his naked assertions. We think we can find a motive for his movement of Mr. Van Buren. He saw very plainly that the current of popular opinion was running against him and that the charge of conspiring against Mr. Calhoun was credited by a arge portion of the republican party of the Uni. ted States, and he then set about to consider in what manner he should restore to himself the favorable opinions of that portion of the party he had lost. He saw too, which was a strong a iditional inducement to his retirement, that his presence in the Cabinet would only be calculated to embarrass and retard without promoting the successful administration of public affairs-Believing then that public opinion was against him and that he could be of no use in the Cabinet he made a virtue of necessity and would impress the Nation with the beilef that his resig nation was a great act of magnanimity. He expects by this course to turn the tide of popular favor on his side. It is a specious argument for his friends to electioneer upon. He wished too to get Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien out of the Cabinet which he was aware could not be effected, without great detriment to the administration, if the remainder of the Cabinet, were permitted to remain. All this disturbance in the administration may be attributed to the intrigueing spirit of Mr. Van Buren. Had he not been in the Cabinet we must believe that all things would have progressed harmoniously and smoothly. It cannot be dis. of a public agent or servant. But we state disguised that the good feelings of the President towards Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien have been soured. The temper of his letter to Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Eaton is much to the public as such. Before we saw this letter more mild than that in which the terms of the

of Wr. Ingham's letter. It is couched in the whether they looked upon it in the light of angry feelings towards the President for the vidual. We hope the papers that have given intimation which he gave him of his wish that publication to Mr. Cameron's letter will do us he would retire from his Cabinet. The Presi, the justice to publish this likewise. dent expressed his satisfaction with the Secretary's management of his Department, which had been conducive to the best interests of the polite, gentlemanly fellow to hold "written country. The President professed himself to be equally pleased with the stewardship of the Journal. We are glad to discover that our Secretary of the Navy. The members of the late Cabinet will soon give place to their successors who, we hope, will lay aside all personal considerations and devote themselves to the cause of the Union. This course alone can secure the permanent support of the people for the present administration and effectually reunite the republican party.

ET

007

For General Jackson and against the Tariff .-For a strict construction of the constitution and against constructive, general welfare powers. Por the improvement of the country by the Legislatures of the several States and against in- have first seen the light he was a great and ternal improvement by the Congress of the United States. This is our creed, and these are the articles of Faith of the Republican partyand we may in future look for all that harmony organize his cabinet, and in doing so he will necessarily be traitors. We had a better opin-look to the peace, welfare and security of his ion of his discernment and good sense—but we

ry. It is incumbent upon the people to thought it advisable to hear it from the man of their choice, and to court he was not serious. What does the ver to procure his re-election. He alone at present can unite the vote of the republican party, and upon its unity depends its existence Once place Mr. Clay in the Presidential chair and all our political freedom and equality must be subverted. The constitution will be a mere nullity, and we shall become slaves to the general government. We have a constitution framed by the wisdom of our forefathers who left us in the enjoyment, under that glorious instrument, of as perfect liberty as mankind can possibly enjoy in a state of civilization. Shall it now? Shall we make no effort to regain that portion of our independence-of our constitutional rights which have been taken from us without our consent ? Shall we, like the African slave, tamely submit to be manacled by our equals and driven to toil and labour in the fields and elsewhere that our taskmastera.may enjoy the fruits of our labour, and fatten and riot political bondage by those whom the constitution leclares are no more nor less than our equals We must begin to look to the preservation of the constitution-of those principles consecrated by the blood of our fathers. We must begin to look to our rights-to those equal privileges the denial of which to us by the mother country gave impulse to the ball of the revolution. We must begin to look to our interests-to the preserva tion of our substance which is to support and educate our children.

We find the letter of Mr. Cameron in the Star, not having yet received the number of the North Carolina Journal which contained it. We are amazed at the bullying tone of Mr. Cameron's language as undignified, and ungrateful when or the present Editors of the Journal an oppounity of denying an injurious report which was in every body's mouth who had any ac quaintance with Mr. Cameron or his paper. Mr. Cameron ought to be thankful to us for letting him know that such a rumor was abroad, as that Mr. Van Buren had required him to pledge himself to sell his press only to such as were friendly to his interests. Had we not, from the most friendly disposition towards Mr. Cameron given him notice of this "base unqualifie falsehood." as he is pleased to call it, we won der how his reputation would have fared in hi absence, when the false report must have stalked abroad upon the earth without any contradiction. We had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Cameron to justify us in communica ting to him privately that such a rumor pre. vailed here and elsewhere, immediately after the sale of his press to the present Editors was known. We did not make any charge against Mr. Cameron ourselves, we harely mentioned that a report of that kind was circulated, and asked if it was possible it could be true? We repeat that Mr. Cameron ought to be thankful to us for the opportunity afforded him to deny a charge which he says is false. Where was the necessity then of impugning our motives What unkind feelings could we have entertained for Mr. Cameron? But Mr. Cameron was no the only individual concerned. Mr. Van Rurer was more deeply implicated than that gentle man was. Mr. Van Buren was then a agent. The people had a right to know how he had executed the Public trusts which had bee confided to him. We do not hold that we are bound to give up any author where there is a common report concerning the official conduct tinctly, that altho' we heard many make the statement we did, we hold no body responsible for the report. It was rumor, and we gave it of Mr. Cameron's, we stated we were gratified letters to the two first named gentlemen is dic. to see that Mr. Cameron had denied the verity of the report. We leave it to all candid per-We admire much the firm and dignified tone sons to say, who read that article in our paper,

What a pleasant thing it is to have such a converse" with as the Editor of the Camder brother, who is certainly well informed and very learned, makes mistakes occasionally as well as ourselves. We should have "demolished" him very effectually had we paid particular atten tion to the list of "Connecticut men" which he furnished upon the occasion of the "memora ble" notice which he took of our mistake as to the birth spot of Arnold. We recollect very well that history assigns Massachusetts to General Putnam as his land of nativity, but, to speak candidly, we had always believed that Roger Sherman was a native of that State of "horn flint, wooden nutmeg" memory. But wherever he may good man. Mr. Jefferson said of Roger Sherman that he "never said a foolish thing." We find that we did our friend of the Journa The momentary split in that party is now healed complete justice at first thought, to wit: that we did not suppose him serious when he stated and uranimity which has prevailed among the ourargument to be, that because New York had Republicans since the administration of Mr given birth to several traitors that therefore all Jefferson. The President is now about to re the distinguished citizens of New York must

he was not serious. What does the worthy Edi-tor of the Journal think of the transfiguration of affairs which the wand of the " great m has wrought at Washington? What does it pe tend to the republican party, good or evil?

first rank. His paintings are admirable and them. Mr. Marling, we feel assured, woul he glad if such person, as feel inclined, would call and see his collection of paintings now or

TP We had determined in our own mind that we would not publish in our co result of the trial upon a prosecution for a libe James Martin of this place but, our friends are of opinion that we ought to say at least, that we have been arguitted. The Jury were not ou man to deliver his opinion. We certainly papers in this state, which so readily copied s otice into their columns that the presecution was commenced against us, been equi quittal. This notice is specially intended for ur subscribers who all manifested the deepest interest in the result of the prosecution.

the District of Columbia that Judge Smith is now in Washington and went thirher to exhibi to the President and Ex-Secretary of State satis tory evidence that Mr. Calboun has identified himself with the nullifyers. A trip to Washing ton for this purpose was entirely unnecessary Could be not have transmitted such evidence t he had in his possession thro' the mail? But quaere, is not the Hon. Ex-Senator fishing for a Cabinet appointment? If he be in Washington as is represented, we should rather infer that the object of his visit is to get employment in some way. We doubt, however, the truth of the as sertion that he is in Washington and was closeted with the President and Ex-Secretary for three

We are authorized to announce Gen THOS. G. POLK, as a cardidate to represent Rowan in the House of Commons of the next

The REVEREND BISHOP ENGLAND of Charleston will deliver ermon at the Court House in this place of Sunday the 22d. inst. 2171

> ---OR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. SPECIE CURRENCY.

GENTLEMEN: GENTIEMEN:

I was present on Monday evening at a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury convened for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee who had been appointed at a previous meeting on the all-absorbing subject of the circulating medium-

sent, bears ample testimony to the efficacy of former proceedings,—there being now Specie change enough in Salisbury to answer all the ends of Business; and the public are thus re-lieved of a weight of indirect taxation under

This fact will, no doubt, operate as a stimulu others engaged in this patriotic object—and ill proudly illustrate the moral power of a peo which pervaded the meeting—clearly evinced the deep interest which the public felt in the total and immediate change of our currency: which pervaded the meetin and every individual present, on seemed conscious of having discharge A CITIZEN OF SALISBURY.

THE MARKETS

Salisbury. May, 7.......Cotton clean, 86 a 64, flour 844 to 5, corn 65, beef 24 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 1 214, sugar 9 12 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flarsced 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, becawax, 16 to 18 oa s 22 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box -8x10, 50 feet 83, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 14 ets. dis. Georgia do 3.

Camden, April, 30...Cotton 55 a 8, flour 5, 50 out of the wagons, Camden Mills, \$7.50 a 8, wheat \$1 18, corn 75, a 80 oats 50, salt 75, whis-

heat 100.

TO WAGGONERS.

Wish to employ 5 waggons to haul tobacco to Lynchburg and two waggons to hall spirits to the South. I will be at Mr. Allemong's tavern

NATHAN CHAFFIN.

MEW OHEAP GOODS. Hackett & Lemly

TAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of apring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

consisting in part of
Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Ruff
Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for
gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marcellies, Valentia, and Silk Vertings, Callicoca, rich painted Muulina, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss,
Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslina, Mourning Battest, Pink and Strass col'd.
do. Adrianople conded and plain Muslin Robes,
Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens,
Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white
Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Napleu, Changeable Marceline, black Nankins,
Ponge, Barage, fancy Gause, Crape, Dichine
and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gause
Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric
Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs.
black, white and Green Bobanet and Gause
Veila, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps,
Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of A general assortment of the holder of the ho

fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this

part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

JULIUS J. REEVES.

I S now receiving and opening at his New Store Rockey Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan

and Reeves; an elegant assortment of New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cuttery, Crockery and GROCERIES,

direct from the Ciries of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Pur-chasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return hi Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuence of the

May 2 1831.

DISSOLUTION

he Coparinership heretofore existing under the Firm of Hargrave and Hunt, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come foward and make settlement. ROB'T. L. HARGRAVE. ANDY HUNT.

April 20, 1831 4:73
The business will be continued at the same stand by the subscriber. He is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from New York and Philadelphia. ROB'T. L. HARGRAYE, Mockeville April 20, 1881.

\$25 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Meck lenburg County, about sev enteen miles south of Charlotte, a likely black boy whose name is HECTOR, tout well built and finely proportioned for a slave. He is about 25 years of age, and about six feet in height. He carried with him when he left my plantation a suit of mixed home-made, a pair of cor ded pantaloons and other cloathing which I am not able to describe. He left my plantation with other negroes and I have every reason to believe they have taker the route thro' or near Salisbury for some of the non-slave-holding States. will give Ten Dollars if taken in the County of Mecklenburg—if out of the County or State Twenty Five Dollars, but in both cases to be secured so that I

get him again.

JOHN MATHEWS.

Mecklenburg County, April 27th, 1831.

The Rostoke Advocate N. C. and noville Register Ten. will insert the above three times and forward their ac counts for payment to this office.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERT DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATHESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

GROCERIES JUST received To Ralevery low hir Cash.

15 Hade primet 20 Bbl. do 6 do Losf

10 Hhds. Molan 10 Hhds. Molans

3 Casks Rice 3 Tan Sweed Tirdian associat Size 30 Kegs cart Natis Brade

3 Pr. Smith Ballo, 4 Bbls. Mackerel

1500 lbs. Spun Cotton Sorted Nos.
2 chest Bik. Tea
Imperial & Gunpower do in 4 lb
Canisters
Stone & Crockery Sessorted

300 Bushels Liverpool S. Hoop, Scroll, common Sheet In Moles & Wagon Tire seried Castings asserted Size.

JOHN North.

Seliabury, May 7th, 1831.

Henry Humphreys Co.

A RE now receiving the Northern Cities their valphy of New Goods hich makes, uncommonly class, their Variety of Fashionable Fa ticles of Dresses for Ladies and men; their large assortment of

Choice . Wines, Groceries, Medicine, Glass, Hardware, Stationary, Bonnets, Gc. Gc. Gc. Hats, Shoes,

which they can afford to sell at pr they have hitherto maintained of their Customers GOOD BARGAINS CASH.
Lexington 10th May, 1891.

\$25 Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber in Mocklenburg County, about fifteen when south of Charlotte, a yellow boy with thick lips and a down countenance until spoken to. He has one lap tooth to his up-

per jaw and is about twenty one years of age. He goes by the name of SCOTT. His closthing is not recollected. He left my plantation, it is believed, with Mr. Jno. Mathews' negro and one other belonging to Mr. Potts who, it is thought, decoyed the others off. I am inclined to decoyed the others off. I am inclined to the opinion that they have all taken the route by or near Salishery for some of the Northern States. I will give Ten Dollars for his apparhenaion, if taken in the County of Macklenburg—if out of the County or Sure Twenty Five Dollars—in either case to be secured so that I get him agaio.

Mecklenburg County, April 27, 1831,
The Rossoke Advocate N. C. and
Knozville Register Ten. will insert the
above three times and forward their sc.
counts for payment to this office.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE CLOAK Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Es. ent from No. 18 1-2, 1 L tablisha den Lane to the Spacious Store No 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand n much more extensive assortment that formerly. The Style, make and massorials of the Cloaks will be greatly impressed and will be sold at about the same by prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will other desirable erticles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a enfer or more desirable purchase—fi sale by F J. CONANT, No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent dis-count for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annura. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for

New York, April 16th, 1831.

POB TRY.

N. A. BROWDE. PEANLS .-Why should I tell the diamond's blaze?
Why should I sing the saphire's rays?
Ye are purer, and over, and dear to me—
Gens of the ocen rearls of the sea:
There are feeling of all that is sweet and should I tell mild,

Many an innochation to my bosora to to beht you, fairy Pearls an be dreams , to my bosora brought. rou, fairy Pearls? When ye wo
I love to see
Almost as w
Think in lea around rich raven curle when some neck, as yourself ye deck. g on you, of the wave! our simple beauty gave : rolling waters that sweep That birth thren of the deep. Over you f the crimson coral cells And I t

e lay in your native shells; Where of the nereid's fable song those sparry balls among. the venturous diver who first amidst the sea-weeds nurst, ed you cagerly away, gein at the smiling day. nk of the tranquil tranquil sea, stars were burning steadily,

their glances could rest on you. re are better thoughts than these, when I see you' Pearls of the seas like pure spirits that dwell through life d amidst its care and strife.

were looking the clear wave through

here's a hand that shall bear them t, to the light of a cloudless day, ressure them more than oceans ger set them in heavenly diadems!

Sale of Land for Taxes. TILL be sold for cush at the Cour House in Salisbury on Monday the day of May next, the following tracts land or so much thereof as will satisfy ness. Tax due thereon for the years 1828,

1829. 116 Acres given in by Henry Verble, 64 do do do by Humphrey Linster, 100 do do do by James Townsley,

100 do do do by James Townslej 100 do do do by Joseph Agle, 106 do do do by Robert Huland, 106 do do do by War Rainy, 212 do do do by Mathias Swisher, 113 do do do by Macoy Gillespie, 146 do do do by Wm Foster,

31 do do do by Eli Campbell,
100 do do do by John Dickey,
130 do do do by James Cowan Execu
or of John Cowan dec'd. F. SLATER, SA'f. Sold by

6.71 Spril 9th 1831.

Cotton Gin Making. THE abscriber respectfully informs the cit

gens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United Blates; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all blhers, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready rale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern bountry.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and line finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortst notice, and in the most substantial manner, y the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS. THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal parenhment in Concord, and beg leave to

them to do business with the utmost dis-patch. They regularly receive the latest from Philadel out in a nest and elegant style. Their Salisbury. terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58:f

Notice.

DURSUANT to an order of Rowar County Court, made at February Ses-in 1831, I shall expose to public sale on Friday the 13th of Maynext at Mocksville, Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to the Estate of Robinson, Dec. for the purpose of making distribution among his distributees. F. SLATER. 5170

April 5th, 1831. PRICE ADV. 81.50.

WAGONERS

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagen Fard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comiortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
chelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers,
a plain, cheep, wholesome and comfortable
style.—Fayetteville. April, 1st 1828. Driving to Fayetteville,

NEW, OHEAP DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

S now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fash ionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Senson, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New Verk and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and jurge for themselves, as every induce ment by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally be Sm179 April 16th, 1831.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past from an enlightened public, solicus its continuance and hopes by his attention to business to merit it. He has in his employ a number of first rate workmen and a good supply of plank and other materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in the shove business on the shortest notice, with neatness and durability and on the most liberal terms. His shop is one door above Mr. Jones' Tavern where he would like to receive the commands of his customers and friends. WM R. HUGHES. N. B. One or two journeymen of

steady habits wanted at the above busi W. R. H. W. R. HUGHES, also, continues to carry on the Windsor Chair making Business in all its various branches at his old stand. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of well made windsor chairs both GIL TED and PAINTED which he will sell

low for Cash or Country produce. 66if A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

HE subscriber offers for Sale bis farm containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time The terms of Sale will be accommoda-April 1at, 1831.

TAILORING BUSIESS.

Benjamin Fraley, HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work extended to their Tailoring estate on short notice and in first-rate style, inform them that they have employed a and which will be warranted to fit inform them that they have employed a well. Orders from a distance for years and is still in successful operation. work, will be punctually attended to. As he is toe Agent of Ward of Phila- by application to Thomas B. Lee. delphia, and of Seguez, of New-York they will not only be able to turn out work those wishing to learn the art of Cutwith dispatch, but be also able to turn it ting, can apply to the subscriber in BENJ. FRALEY.

> 6mt585. SADDLERY.

ILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th. 1831,

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name o pass for a free man. The other a common mulatto, about 30

and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 bollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

October 16th.

Cotober 16th.

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR. J. LAMAR.

EQUITY BLANKS

FEMALE SCHOOL.

RS. P. A. RUSSELL informs her friends
and the public that she has opened a
School in the Town of Salisbury for the reception of young Lailes, and little Children to
whose elementary Education, particular atten-

tion will be paid.

Mrs. Russell engages to Parents and Guardians that no attention on her part shall be wanting to promote the improvement of those placed under her care, and that strict regard shall be paid to their habits and moral deportment, lapping by her assiduity and care to merit a share of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on institutions of the same kind in this place. She expects after the scale of the reent Session to be assisted by her Daughter

All the various, Literary and Oreamental Branches usually taught in Schools, \$5.00 per

quarter.
Music \$15.00 per Session, less time at same Music \$513.00 per Session, less time at same rate.

Mrs. Russell being a perfect stranger in this nart of the country, refers to the following Gentlemen, many of whom she has testimonials of in her possession, John Grav Blunt and Thomas Trotter, of Washington, N. C. Thomas McNair, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of McNair, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of Newbern, Weeks Parks, of Edgecomb, Robert Sinnear, of Pitt county, Col. Andrew Joiner, Thomas Bargess, Edward Freeman and Honi. Judge Daniels, of Halifax, Doct. Murder, of Suffelk, Virginia, Hon. Judge Daniels and M. Irradfield, of Linchburg, Doct. Waller, of Richmond, John Wade, James Wade, H. Wade, William Anderson, Doct. Kent. William Kyle and M. Montague, Christiansburgh, Virginia, Isaac Popkin, of Gates county, N. C. Saml. Harrell, of Gates county and Rev'd. M. Holmes, of Edenton, N. C. P. A. RUSSELL. Salisbury, N. C. 19th April, 1831. 4471

Store to Rent,

Lands to Sell.

WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more re cently by myself; situated 2 miles from Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road Attached to the place. is a comfortable dwelling house, good Barns, Cribs, a good well and well house. &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 48 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acresabout 100 acres of which is in good farm ing order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Gent. E. Davidson and William McJimsey's white house, contain ing 422 acres. This is a very fine trac: of land and situated in as good a neigh bourhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Bearle's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Roby, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighbourhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln county, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D C. Foster in my absence. 6.70
W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, March 27, 1821.

FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Careden, lately occupied by

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several Information relative to it may be had

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex't Camden April 16. 8:75

The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

Committed

O the Jail of Lincoln County on the 9th April, 1831 a Negro boy about 14 years of age, dark complected and well formed, speaks polite, and from his dialect it is evident he was raised in the lower part of South Carolina, he calls himself Adam and says he belongs to John Murphy, that he was kidnapped by a negro fellow from his master's plantation, and after several days effected his escape. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take 3:70

JACOB REINHARDT, Jailer.

WANTED.

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet, making business of steady habits, and skill in the ousiness, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to. A. BUIS

GEO. FRALEY.

Solicbury, Jan. 25:h, 1831.

Thomas S. B. Craven, SURGEON DENTIST. HE undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed mas S. B. Craven as a

SURGEON DENTIST.
and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH. January 1, 1831.]
J. WILLIAMS TRENT, Member of the House of Commons.

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Member of the House of

J. WHITE, Member of the House of Com Ro. MARTIN, of Rockingham.

ROBT. MCALFEE, of Rutherford County.
JNO. H. WHEELER, Member of the House JACOB HARR, of Hertford, Member of the

T. SIMMONS, Member of the House of Con wm. SELDY, Member of the Senate, from Hyde FOSTER JARVIS, Member of the House of Com

J. P. JASTER. Hyde County. Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury, April 23d, 1831. 68tf

THE FEMALE SCHOOL

STATESVILLE

WILL again be opened on the second monday in May. It is apprehended that by that time the Academy Building will be completed. And an additional number of houses opened for the reception of Boaders : And should the School be so large as to render it necessary, Mr.

Caldwell will aid as superintendent. M. A. CALDWEEL. 67 uf

The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,



WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan : At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednes days: At Concord, on Toursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season

has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap ; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in colorfigure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifiy.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for ac cidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a dis-641F

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims NO. 49 WALL-STREET PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency been has established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished indviduals in this country, a regular corrispondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial rela tions with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be ex pedited for settlement, and prompily and ffectively recovered -when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a the of Record, or other competen Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly au thenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropri ate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or inthe purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remit tance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same and all letters must be addressed (pospaid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall AARON H. PALMER, Actuary. street, New York.

BLANK DEEDS,

Fevery description, neatly Printed,
hept beastantly for sale at this office.

Negroes Wanted

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED BE. groes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH. JAMES J. LONG, R. W. LONG.

THOMAS MULL, S. April 25, 1831. 6m192

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter ad. dressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY, N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Beef Accounts Again!!

A LL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for near for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delar as the business of the firm must be tlosed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same solved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

681f CHARLES L. BOWERS. Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross of the Court House, in Legington, N. C. is again opened for the re-ception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit no thing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63.f

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE,

Notice.

THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT

LAND FOR SALE.

Tills well know and valutaining about 5 000 scres, Surrounding the town of Reynolds burge on the Tennessee river, including the ferry landing, four lots in the Tons and also a large Warehouse, is now offer d for SALE -It is stated that eight thousand dollars have been received at that place in the course of the three last years for ferriage alone-Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber at Reynoldsburgh in the month of June next where he will remain for two w three weeks in order to effect a sale-Persons at a distance wishing to purchase the whole or any part can apply by leeter directed to that place and their proposals shall be duly attended to.

TERMS can be made accomodating to suit purchasers.

D. M. FORNEY. for self and as Er. ALEXANDER BREVARD. April 20th, 1831.

The Editor of the Nashville Republican, Knoxville Register and Merphreysboro Paper will please insert the bove Advertisement until the Ist. of Je-

THOMAS S. B. CREAVEN.

SURGEON DENTIST, Respectfully informs the India and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he is prepared to preform every operation connected with

TEETH & GUMS, VIZ

Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, i e. Removing Tartar and all extraneous Mitter; PORTIONS OF TEETH.

HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE Porcelein, Human and Animal Teeth PROMONE TO AN ENTIRE SET, ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY PIVOTS Hours of attendance, from 9 a, m. to 4 ps. ILPAt W H. Slaughter's Hotel 694

Land and Lots for sale.

V Tuesday of May Court, I will offer for Sale 200 acres of land, 313 mites East of Salisbury; and about 40 acres of Land, part of which is Meadow, in the East Square of Town, contiguous to the Lutheran Church. Terms will be

made known on day of sale.

JOHN BEARD, Sen. April 2714 1831. 371

FOR SALE.

Negro woman who is a good ho A servant, and a child about 18 months
old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES. Saliabury. April. 2 1931. 65.1.

To Journeymen Shoemakers. WANTED immediately one or two Jour-neymen Shoemakers of steady habits, in hich constant employment will be given, y to JOHN R. DUNN Liucolinen, N. C. April 30, 1831.